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A Strange Survival.

The loyalty of the Forest Service t Mr. GIFFORD PINCHOT testifies to the engaging qualities of that gentleman. It testifies even more strongly to the olutely perverted relation which that service bears to the Government and to the Administration. Its devotion is mer head, in about the same spirit that stirs a pack of students in a col-lege "rebellion" to jeer the regular authorities and to make a demonstration favorite professor. The Forest Service is not supported

by the people of the United States as a vehicle of glorification for its chief. anybody would suppose it was Mr. INCHOT's own establishment, endowed by him, responsible to him, responsible to nobody else.

The result of a purely personal sysom of administration, of a sentimental and arbitrary as opposed to an orderly and legal course, is seen in Mr. PIN-CHOT's conduct and in the present feeling of his former subordinates. They show allegiance to him alone.

Discipline and subordination have disappeared from the Forest Service. way to become a political personal.

satisfactions of the Wild Werowance with commanding officers of boundless of American politics.

France in Asia.

For France the results of the Russo than those of the Franco-Prussian war, or no. The idea, of course, is to brush and the battle of Mukden in no small away the incompetents and malingerers and Africa the evil consequences of the worth and merit and supreme equip-Russian defeat were, however, first man- ment. A noble purpose, an almost ifested. The long Moroccan affair, with supernal aim, a celestial idea borrowed to French colonial plans in North Africa, of elimination is composed of plain was the immediate and unmistakable human beings selected by equally this question bas, in a measure at least, ing gentlemen, with all their preconbeen settled the French are slowly ceived opinions and perhaps unconscious awakening to the realization that the prejudices, are set up to pronounce Russian defeat has had for them Asiatic upon the merits of other gentlemen who consequences hardly less serious.

natural result of her triumph over Euro- the system works we do not know. pean Russia, the French have had in- Presumably the members of the tribunal creasing difficulty in their great Asiatic in question are superior men. We have colony of Indo-China. It is not merely no doubt of it. We are absolutely sure that there has been a marked accentua- that they act with wisdom and firmness. tion of the lawlessness of the inhabitants of the region near the Chinese frontier. but over the whole territory of Indo-China there has been a conspicuous growth of hostility, dissatisfaction and not forget the admonitions of RASSELAS, of small clothes, bound to be shapely, JIMMY AMES and ARCHIE BUSH, BILL content with French rule. The triumph of the Asiatic over the European ives of French soldiers and officials.

For the French the problem thus prea general uprising in Indo-China, would demand a military demonstration of a magnitude utterly out of proportion with the French resources that can be ared at the present time. The French merely circumscribed by German hosprope of the entire French army, A

A campaign in Morocco, however, has not any difficulty comparable to that of a campaign in Indo-China. Even if an army of 100,000 men were sent to Morocco if could still be recalled within a week or two. The French commercial fleet in

Mediterranean, the French estabnents in North Africa, would simlify the problem. In Asia, however. the situation is wholly different. The despatch of an army of any adequate ite would offer a tremendous problem in transportation alone. Once the army SIMPSON of Chicago, whose scientific was despatched, moreover, the work of repatriation would be a matter of

It is this state of facts which explains It is still lacking in any adequate system of railroads or highways. The population the matter, as the unit of life which plentiful. A census of beasts of the tion is made up of elements capable of gives color. A fair interpretation out chase, if not of birds, might indicate a

astrous success, and the country offers admirable opportunity for such operations. Chinese sympathy and Chinese Manchuria.

As a consequence there is to be found in the opinions of French students of fuscous races contain too dark a colorthese national policies a notably growing ing matter the remedy suggests itself: publication in Paris of a book which Asia for Africa. That Africa rather than uated or destroyed." But suppose the Asia is the future field for French units are fast color, colors which will not ambition is now the prevailing belief run? Suppose the cells are washable? among Frenchmen. The growing seriousness of the Indo-Chinese situation, moreover, coincident with the development of the Moroccan disturbances, eems to indicate the possibility at least may have to choose between Asia and Africa.

The present peril may be greatly exaggerated, the foreign notion of it may with which the French themselves view own strength as a result of the Japanese | share of chromatin. purely personal. It "wildly cheers" its to lend gravity to the menace of a gen- the basic stains in the manipulation of eral revolt in Indo-China. As the weak- its microscopic examination. est of the European nations holding. It is unfortunate that the announce large possessions in Asia, the weakest Asiatic revolt against Europe.

Promotion in the Army and Navy The channels of promotion both in the army and the navy are congested, notwithstanding the fact that in the army speak, is for a plan by which younger so long ago after all: men can reach high rank while as yet they retain what is called the faculty of initiative. It is complained that officers reach flag rank in the navy when they have lost the spring of youth. when they have spent so many years It is a personal, it seems to be on its in subordination that they no longer possess the spirit of command or the power to recover it. They are depend-The Forest Service is a survival in ent, timid, without energy or self-relifeeling and action, under a lawabiding ance. Something therefore must be istration, of the advertising ar- done to bring the younger men to the dors, the irresponsibilities and the self- front and equip our military service

enthusiasm and great self-confidence. There is a board of elimination in the its way through the list. Some officers ed to have been hardly less disastrous others are obliterated whether they will mace to French safety and its check confided to mere mortals. The board ult of the Russian reverse. Now that fallible authority, and these well meandiffer from them only in the matter of Ever since the rise of Japan, the being subjects instead of judges. How quite free from acquired preferences or dislikes so far as they are capable of recognizing them. Let us hope that the

Prince of Abyssinia. In the army there is not yet a board in North Asia has had its effect in South of elimination, though the same end Asia, and in Indo-China as well as Brit- is sought through different methods. India the unrest has been steadily There is an identical appetite for propreading and showing itself with a dis-urbing frequency in attacks upon the itself, and the desired consummation has been arranged by means of horseback and pedestrian tests. These tests ented in Asia is quite as serious as that are not at all binding, for Colonel MARthe British face in India. A revolt, that SHALL of the Engineer Corps refused them positively and was retained, and others were kept on and actually promoted in the face of their contemptuous repudiation. Yet Major PARKER WEST moderns. We should love to see Mr. of the Inspector-General's Department. LA FOLLETTE in a cape. Boots, thank erations in Morocco are at present not one of the most competent men in that Good Fortune, are still drawn on feet service, went into retirement, as did and legs of flesh and blood; yet a boot-Major CRABBS of the Quartermaster's standing that so long as Russia remains Department, one of its most efficient sakened as a result of defeat the safety members. This physical test is the France requires the retention in only remedy the army has to match the board of elimination in the navy. paign in Morocco, with the inevita- In the navy there is also a condition test. de dislocation of French military re- The object in view in both services is sources, is denounced on all sides as a the removal of all obstacles to the pro-

The Ethiopian Skin.

In Boston at the meeting of the Amershall become as fair as the whitest Cau-

the growing pessimism even in French edge which he and others possess, stock dant. In Maine, with its land area of colonial quarters as to the future of breeders or biologists is not made ex- 29,895 square miles and water surface of French rule in Asia. Indo-China itself is actly clear, concerning the nature of 2,300 square miles, wild life possesses the a region larger than France and inhab- the chromosome. The function of these forest depths and invades the cultivated ited by a population almost half as large, specialized tenants of the life cell is to valleys, and in spite of stringent laws

carrying on guerrilla warfare with dis- of the Greek, if the stock breeder knows gain rather than a loss since the Colonial anything about the use of Liddell and period Scott.

The black man will do better to rest upon the rights secured him by the amendments to the Constitution than to hope for any advantage to accrue from effort at amendment of his bioof the approach of a time when France logic constitution as proposed in this stock breeding science. The chromosome is not known to be the unit of color; even if it were there is nowhere in sight a method of bleaching the pigment unit. their own foreign and domestic condi- undergoits reproductive fission. Appartions. Nevertheless, something of the ently its purpose is to deal with the seriousness the affair has manifestly in chromatin, which many regard as the the eyes of French statesmen and colo- physical basis of heredity, in a process nial officials must be real. The growth of beautiful complexity whereby each

war has had an effect which is not to be It would be tedious to pursue the mistaken. In addition the situation in inquiry further into the processes of Morocco, the ever present possibility embryology. The chromatin does not that the presence of several Frencharmy give the color to the species; it is called corps may be demanded there, combine chromatin because it takes so deeply

ment should be made under cloak of for reasons that are obvious, the French such position as the American Associa- humor; means what he says about FITZ, in favor of an insubordinate discharged naturally fear to be the first victim of an tion occupies, for it may seem to offer to the negro a hope which must prove Since STORROW won't shake hands with fallacious.

Shawls.

We thank our always estimable contemporary the Springfield Republican. especially there is a flagrant necessity Escaping from the wreck of its Arctic for more officers. The crying need in voyage, it returns to sound principles. both branches of the service, or so it is to hallowed institutions; "the shawls tisement of his virtues-when Storrow represented by those who are qualified to and capes of the long ago," which wasn't advertises FITZ groans at "wealth"-"is

> "The warm woolien shawls that men used to wear forty and more years ago, long ago disappeared. In many cases they supplied the place of an overcoat. They were warm and convenient because they could be readily shifted on the person to the point of greatest need. They used at times to be pinned around the neck with long stickers resembling the modern hatpin of growing proportions, and they were deemed thoroughly manly affairs in the ancient days."

It is only for two or three years that we have missed a venerable clergyman of our acquaintance, faithful to all his orthodoxies, who might be seen every morning crossing City Hall Park, accoutred as to his neck and shoulders with a gray and black shawl. We cannavy. It meets every June and works not think that he was the last of the shawl bearers, a dignified and venerable race. Japanese war have long been recog- consent to retire and make room, and The Republican party, in the East at least, was founded by shawl wearing men. The Free Soilers had shawls. The HENRY WATTERSON'S parts of speech sputtering torches of the Wide Awakes have got him down and are choking him The Free Soilers had shawls. The degree a second Sedan. In Europe and leave promotion easily open to fell on protecting shawls. We remember an old Baptist deacon who had made a pilgrimage to Lancaster, Pa., as his descendants might make one to Stratits humiliations for French pride, its from Olympus; but its realization is ford-on-Avon. "BUCK" was the greatest of mortal m con took off his well brushed ancient "slicky" at the shrine a good shawl enveloned as stiff a neck as ever a Hunker Democrat had. Douglas Democrats. Breckinridge Democrats, Bell and Everett men-a procession of peplophori comes to the eyes. 'The country lawyer, "Squire" Soandso, was shawled. Some curious chain, gilded or otherwise, some rustic clasp, he wears on his shawl, or JAMES BARR AMES goes back to the dememory betrays us.

Are there now any such bold Roman oses, some fiery of the Medford, such salient, keen, clean shaved faces, such wrinkles innumerable from the open air, such legs-save among the Conneccoat collars, the mighty stocks, the

dickeys, embroidered waistcoats! Wedon't know how a Conscience Whig Whig wore in his best estate a blue dress coat with brass buttons, a buff waistcoat-but our Springfield friend is but a lad; he cannot go back, save by means of Old Folks Concerts and such vain shows, to the medulla of history, to costume as we remember it. Yet he says a good word for men's capes, however bravoish they may seem to the dull jack may come to be as antiquated as a thumbscrew.

Wild Maine.

The report of the Fish and Game Commissioner of Maine covering 1909, the 284th year since Pemaquid was founded. reminds us that the little State-little by comparison with many others, being thirty-sixth in area-is one of the greatest natural game preserves in the Union. With difficulty the investigator will find can Association and allied societies of any other State in which so many deer more or less learning a new hope was are killed in the open season in one year. given to the black races aspiring to This is perhaps a very conservative way be white. It is only a matter of a little of putting the speculation. In Oklafurther study, the elaboration of a few homa, admitted as a State in 1907, deer details of laboratory method, and the are found here and there in rough counnegro now as black as the ace of spades try, but their number is small and rapidly diminishing. In some Western States there is no need of an open season, for there are no deer left. The South has 22 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Such water casian. This promise is offered by Q. T. there is no need of an open season, for position is described as that of a stock ceased to be a great hunting ground. In the Pacific Slope States the deer and This greater hope for the negro Mr. bear families are well represented still. SIMPSON establishes upon the knowl- but no longer can game be called abunact, according to his understanding of and a short open season game is really

Bangor is the chief clearing house for Assuming this to be the purpose of the game in the State. During the late open help for the rebels are certain to be chromosome in the economy of life, the season 3,286 deer, 175 moose and fortygiven. The very presence of France in science brooding over Chicago sees the four bears were shipped through that this region is a source of resentment in simple possibility of controlling the city. The Somerset railroad reported China quite as keen as that occasioned spiteful element which passes along 1,365 deer, seven moose and nine bears. by Russian and Japanese operations in from generation to generation the curse and the Sandy River railroad 519 deer. of NOAH, which the sons of HAM so long six bears and two moose. From 159 have borne. If the chromosomes of the licensed hunters and trappers the following returns of fur bearing animals were received: Eighty-five bears, 512 belief that the French retirement from take them out and bleach them. Mr. foxes, forty raccoons, 658 mink, 127 sable, Asia is inevitable. Not many years ago SIMPSON'S own recommendation is "a ninety-seven otter, 321 fisher, blackcat, a considerable stir was caused by the set process of treatment with baths or or marten, 395 beaver, 2.045 muskrats, injections by which these color units in 348 weasels, 107 skunks, and twentyopenly advocated an abandonment of the cells of the creature will be atten- three wildcats. We should like to know whether any other State could make such a diversified showing, and the returns are by no means complete, for 266 licenses were issued to hunters and trappers of fur bearing animals. The number of guides registered was 2.087 resi dents and twenty-three non-residents. Of these 1,726 reported that they had conducted parties comprising 3,007 hunters. Here again the returns are not

In spite of the army that annually pursues the wild animals of Maine and be colored by the extreme pessimism The chromosome is a body in the cell the recurrent slaughter their number which forms when the cell is about to never seems to grow less. And it will be so as long as the greater part of Maine is a wilderness. Ten years ago it was estimated that there were 23,700 square miles of forest or woodland in the State, or 79 per cent, of the whole. In of the confidence of the Asiatic in his of the resultant cells may have its due 1896 the standing feet of spruce alone were calculated as 21,239,000,000. There seems to be no pressing forestry problem in the Dirigo State.

The Little General.

"He walked by, not a victor," says Honey FITZ" of the Hon. JAMES JACKson Storrow, who refused to shake of the Spanish war. STORROW has no for for such a country as Ecuador. S who means nothing except to be Mayor him he shakes hands with himself and "thanks Gop" for his "disposition" but expensive -- to Boston.

FITZ is "honesty and integrity." STORROW is "wealth." The campaign. says the Little General in an adverone of personality-the only people's campaign ever waged in the history of American politics.

The only people's campaign, and when FITZ is elected to-morrow the greatest victory" of popular rights will have been "achieved," he tells the voters in one of his ten thousand speeches.

Ask your boy or your girl attending school," FITZ advertises, "if I have not put the whole matter clearly and fairly. FITZ appeals as a rule to a class not so old as that. Yet when he uses such an intellectual argument as the inquiry if STORROW ever went to a "lodge," we presume that he addresses himself to the ripe intelligence of his Boston.

We hear the Sacred Codfish shiver. Mr. A. WARD's kangaroo seems to be the Roston totem

We notice with real regret that Colonel By to-morrow, at the latest, he will be calling for an army of 75,000 men to march on Washington and rescue the Government from "the thieves." is most mortifying to the Star Eyed Goddess, so lately and so vainly promoted from the cellar to the editorial boudois Still, what could she expect? The chief conniptionist must connipt.

"Shall we embrace socialism?" cries the Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS from his hermitage in the Dismal Swamp. What else has he been doing for years, the worthy the inconsolable Bryaniac? Though the athletic fame of Professor

lightful days in baseball when amateurs could meet professionals on equal terms. when Boston turned out without spending a cent to watch Harvard's and Lowell's play on the Common, and a Harvard team could beat everything in the country, he was a giant among the brave men that ticut Martians, the Putnam Phalanx? flourished before ERNST and TYNG. To a plan is perfect in its operation, but let us In those days legs were still reminiscent generation of grayheads the names of an object of just vanity. And the high | Eustis and CREEVER GOODWIN bring back the thrill of youth, and it may even recall the Plummer Professor of Christian Morals as a university fielder. The energy that Professor Ames showed in looked, but we are certain that a Cotton captaining the nine he applied to his teaching; his pupils, whether in languages or history in the college, or later in the law school, were made to hustle. He discovered "Chardenal," and French was never afterward a "soft spap" at Harvard. In the law school he was the enthusiastic admirer of Professor Language and ar apostle of teaching by cases. He was the first professor in the school who was appointed as a teacher and not taken from ctive practice. To the school he devoted his whole life; it will miss him greatly, as will the university and every one who knew him.

> Doubts About Life on Mars. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The accurac

of the assertion by Mr. Charles Nevers Holmes in a letter to TRE SUN of January 7 that Mars receives sunlight and heat will not be question but there may be misapprehension as to the amount. Being one-half again as far from the sun as the earth is. Mars receives but one-fourth amount of the sun's energy, light and hea that the earth does. But Mr. Holmes's unquali-fled assertion is that "it is true that Mars has an atmosphere and that it possesses water" will be less readily accepted. Given such an atmosphere as ours, the existence of a race of beings capable of "animate will" (vide Percival Lowell) is ored-

of "animate will" (vide Percival Lowell) is credible; but has Mars such an atmosphere?

The constitution of the Martian entourage yet remains to be determined. The weight of opinion is against its being anything like ours. Water in the Martian atmosphere would have the effect of glass in a greenhouse, and while letting in the sun's rays would keep them from getting offt again and thus supply some sort of a temperature. Astronomers are agreed, however, that the temperature of Mars is low, but they differ as to the degree. John Henry Poynting, the Esselian as would be precipitated on the planet would be frozen. What chance then for vegetation or possibility of applying "animate will" to canalizaion or planting potatoes with 54 degrees of fro ipping industriously

Unforgotten, Unforgetable "Sherb." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this morn g's SUN I note an interview with David S. Ro that the people out there have almost forgotte the name of his predecessor. How about your

IS ECUADOR OFFENDED?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-Despatches from Guayaquil report that an official communication from Washington regarding the sanitation of that city has excited indignation and protest on the part of the peo ple of Ecuador. It is said here that this matter has been the subject of earlier diplomatic correspondence, but it is not elieved that there was any complaint or ommunications. The words of the latest official note are not given; the offence eems to lie in what is understood as a demand for the immediate sanitation of Guayaquil under a threat of closing the port of Panama to the commerce Ecuador.

That Guayaquil is a plague spot, an biding place of yellow fever and bubonic plague, is well known. That it stands as menace to the health of Panama and the Canal Zone is undeniable. The necessity of protecting Panama and the Zone is obvious. It does not however, seem ecessary to demand that protection in terms that offend. The trouble in the case is the poverty of Ecuador, and not its will The Government is earnestly desirous of doing precisely what is demanded. Dur ing the early summer of 1908 the Sewerage and Water Supply Board (Junta de Canalizacion y Proveedora de Aguas) of Guaya quil announced its desire to contract for the sanitation of the city in accordance with plans and specifications prepared and obtainable on application. A few months later announcement was made that the opening of bids had been pestponed at the "urgent request of severa merican and European bidders." that time the matter has dragged because of the failure to harmonize bids and bid

ders, terms and appropriations. Last autumn President Alfaro submitted to his Congress a message recommending the sanitation of Guayaquil as a nation enterprise. The estimate for the sew system and the water supply is about \$1,500,000, to which the cost of paving must be added. The amount is not large from an American point of view, but it is a con "the proffered hand" of the Boston hero | siderable sum for such a city as Guayaquil or later the work must be done.

The terms of the American official me sage are not yet available, and it is there fore impossible to say whether or no they were unduly peremptory and lacking in proper courtesy and consideration which, in guide book language, is good It is unfortunate if friendly relation have suffered through an official com munication.

MELT THE SNOW.

Proposal to Do Away With Carting Long Distances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: view of the fact that much of the snow removed from our streets by melting, would it not be a good plan to make use of this process artificially right from the start and melt all the snow?

perature prevails the snow nuisance in a measure continues. If this city is willing to spend nearly \$1,000,000 after every big snowstorm to cart the stuff away it can afford to try any sensible plan by way of

in ave not defairly."

There certainly is no great exhibition of brain work in the present primitive system of carting snow for miles and dumping it overboard. With a suitable melting maload of snow at the spot where it is now loaded? Not more than ten to fifteen minutes. Then why cart it away? If my theory is correct, what an immense amount of time and money could be saved by melting the snow. Tammany, that for several reasons is decidedly opposed to the use of labor saving devices, is just now "out of it" and as our new administration promises us four years of honest, efficient government, why would it not be a good time to give the melting process a fair trial?

Competition would quickly determine what was the best style of machine for the purpose. The sewer openings should of course be properly screened while the work is being done so as to avoid carrying any of the rubbish down into them.

In my opinion the first duty the Street Cleaning Department owes us is to keep the street crossings clear for the use of pedestrians. They should not be made to wade in filth and slop day after day.

New York, January 5. nprovement. There certainly is no great exhibition of

NEW YORK, January 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: ID THE SUN of January 6 appeared the follow ing from Washington:

of \$7,500 a year which they receive now does not go as far as their old salary of \$5,000 did a few subject promises to be talked about a great deal in the House and Senate this year. It is regarded as practically certain that a joint commission will be appointed to investigate.

It is interesting to note that our representatives in Congress are giving thought to the increased cost of living as compared with salaries received, one of the vital questions just now before the American people. Let us hope that a commission will be named, that it will go to the bottom of the question, and that some method of relief may be found. Relief must come or conditions will be unbegrable.

If our representatives can make it clear that it is difficult for them to make \$7,800 a year go as far as \$5,000 went two years ago, may we not hope that the inquiry will be extended to reach consideration of others in the Government service? In this city are many thousands Government employees laboring faithfully and diligently, plenty of them honest men who can be trusted, who are not receiving sufficient salary to give them and their families decent many of these salaries were fixed forty. It is interesting to note that our repre

Many of these salaries were fixed forty years ago, since which time the duties and responsibilities have increased tenfold, and the increased cost of living in this city ha become the serious problem of their lives.

Let us have an investigation which will cover the whole ground.

NEW YORK, January 8.

The Meal Delectable, Neurishing and Chea To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str: My break-fast at a first class hotel this morning cost me fifty cents, though in my own home it would have been about five or six cents. Two fresh, mealy baked potatoes, a saucer of spile sauce and cresm and a cup of coffee for thirty-five cents, the waiter getting a tip of fifteen. It was of course pre-cisely what I wanted. There are pleasy of good restaurants in town where you can get a com-plete mixed meal for thirty-five cents, a breakfast

or dinner.

The cost of an abundant meal is very triffing indeed. For richness, however, we may take say a quarter of a pound of English walnuts (the most nutritious food ever yet discovered), followed by a handful or two of nice raisins and an apple, at a bandril or two of nice ratains and an apple, at a cost of fifteen to twenty cents. At any swell din-ner, six to sixteen courses (Dr. Abernethy called them "curses"), and when the diners are "loaded for bear" with all sorts of concoctions, the last course of all is nuts and raisins, because this is the only thing that can still further tempt the appetite. Of course this is piling bricks on straw, eating the or course into a pump prices on straw, eating in heartiest of food when already too much has been eaten and when an emetic would be more rational and hence the reputation of wainuts as being indigestible! Under analogous conditions breast milk would be indigestible for an infant when it had already swallowed an excessive amount of BOSTON, January 8.

The Auto Show. When to the Show repairing
You gaze upon each wonder
They show you all devices Upon the earth or under.

They'll show you cars for trucking. They'll show you cars for climbing They'll show you town and cab cars And cars for rapid timing. They'll show you tires that burst not,

And sparks and colls and gearing And plugs and shields and bonnets And "nifty" things for steering: They'll show you how to run it.

They'll show you how to be

THE INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.

That taxation of State and municipal securities would follow the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment need not be questioned or doubted. That this before by Congress has been due solely to the fact, as Governor Hughes points out, that implied constitutional restriction has offered a check-a check which the proposed amendment would of course remove definitely and disastrously from the point of view of the We have pointed out in these col-States. umns the extent to which the adoption of the proposed amendment would interfere with State taxation and revenue, and one hardships on State administration, with heavier burdens of taxation on all the people of the State in the endeavor to make up for the revenue now available for the State, but then to be usurped by the Federal authority. Governor Hughes ries the State issue along with a force which must command attention and stimulate

From the New Haven Polladium If we are to have the income tax at all we of the State should not grant to the Federal Government powers which will take away our own legitimate power and sources of income. It is probable that many States have thought of this; it is possible that some have overlooked it. All States should study

From the Apringfield Republican.

Governor Hughes's attack will be joyfully pproved by every interest in the country that opposes the amendment on other It would be idle to deny that he has dealt it a heavy blow, regardless of the soundness of his criticism from a legal point of view, for his argument is sure to be made of, as coming from a public servant of the highest standing, by the foes of the Federal income tax in every Legislature in the Union.

The special message of Governor Hughes opposing the proposed income tax amend-ment to the Federal Constitution will be of New York but throughout the United tion of the real, vital argument against the posed amendment would invade the rights of the States by encroaching upon and impairing the power of States and municipalities to borrow money. This is not a new argument: it has been presented before, but by none has it been so strongly and clearly stated as by Governor Hughes in this This statement of the fundamental object

tion to the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution will command respect even in quarters where it will not command concurrence. It will be widely discussed and will undoubtedly have a large influence upon the result of the debate upon this most important question. Governor Hughes executive head of the greatest State in the Union, the one that would be most vitally affected by any invasion of the rights of the States, and it is certain that his words will be given a great deal of thoughtful From the Newburgh Journal

income tax measure as it is at present con-stituted is in itself, we believe, sufficient to bury it, if it ever had a remote chance to d in the Legislature, which we doubt The Governor's position on this proposed Federal tax raid on the States would seem to thinking men who carefully ponder his arguments to be unassailable.

Defence of Brooklyn Against the Siur of Breadway Cockneys.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I note with some interest the remarks of "I. T H." in Tag Sun of January 4 on his adven tures in what he is pleased to term "unknown rooklyn." I have resided in the City of Churches more or less since 1857, and have watched her marvellous, matchless growth from a comparatively small town till to-day he ranks the fourth city in the Union.

to lay so much stress are certainly new to me. Any one who may wish to visit Brooklyn either for business or social intercourse will find the guardians of peace on this side of the bridge a gentlemanly body of men, always ready and willing to give a stranger of the bridge a gentlementy body of men, always ready and willing to give a stranger all needed information as to the locality and the means by which it can be reached. As to the conductors on the various lines of road that dovetail the city, with very few exceptions to my knowledge they have shown a perfect and commendable willingness to give passengers all necessary information, and in a polite, gentlemanly manner. There have doubtless been instances where passengers unwilling to trust to the conductor's memory beyond the five minute limit, or some full grown dyspeptic insisting on knowing the name of every street they were passing, would likely enough annoy the best natured conductor in the world.

A trip to Brooklyn requires no rehearsal, to a man of ordinary intelligence. Should he not know the locality which he desires to visit he has but to inquire of any policeman, and they are numerous, and he deem't have to go to the Borough Rail either, and besides that he will find a surface car line that will take him to almost any point he may desire to visit.

I regret that "L. T. H." has seen fit to refer to the tip question, which I regard as a slur on a body of hencet men.

BROOKLEN, January 3.

THE ENGLISH ELECTION.

THE ENGLISH ELECTION. lotes, Figures and a Prophecy by a Dis interested Observer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: menth seven millions or more of British plectors will settle one of the most momentous conflicts in the history of the English Parliament.
The Church is up in arms, and contrary

to the usual practice every Church of Eng-land pulpit is preaching politics. The threatened German invasion of old England is the trump card of the Unionists: "W don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do, don't want to fight, but by Jingo if we do,"
&c. Ramsay Macdonald, the Labor member for Leicester, who has just returned
from India, says that in his tour he found
the natives of India decely interested in the
probable results of the coming election.
The Unionists, on the other hand, declars
that the visits of such men as Keir Wardy,
Ramsay Macdonald and William Jennings
Bryan have caused discontent and disloyalty in the Indian Empirs.

The total number of members to be elected
is 570, and it is interesting to compare the
figures as they stood in the general election of
1996 and those of the general election of
1996. It shows the ground lost by Mr. Balfour, which his supporters are seeking to
recover in the present struggle.

In Mr. Balfour's Parliament there were
Liberals, 177: Laborites, 9: Unionists, 402:
Irish Nationalists, 66. In Campbell-Bannerman's Parliament the members stood
Liberals, 376; Laborites, 54; Unionists, 165;
Irish Nationalists, 33.

The general opinion of unprejudiced persons is that Mr. Asquith will be returned to
power with numbers so diminished that he
will be at the mercy of the combined etrength
of the Irish Nationalists and the Laborites.

BROOKLEY, January 7. A BRITISERR. Ramsay Macdonald, the Labor mem-

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Sir: Referring to the letter in this morning's Sun by "Fair Play" on the pensioning of Government employees, I would like to add that the proposed Congressional bill is nothing more or less than a scheme to enable is nothing more or less man a scheme to enable the Government employees to buy an annuty for themselves. The Government, at first, will kelp those who will work long enough in the service to purchase one entire. After that the acheme will

he self-supporting.
As it is one to encourage thrift by establishing a sort of compulsory savings bank it should call for support from THE SUN. WELL WISHES. NEW YORK, January 7.

The Daybreak. From the Spectator.

above, and snows as wan
of the dead!

The east is golden; night is gone;
will soon be red.

give fade one by one.

I not! Though our eros may not behold
blidden chall have may.

F. W. Bronnesson.

COUNTY NAMES.

A List of Those That Are of Irish Origin TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! In an article in the Sunday Sun a few weeks ago on county names in the United States, the writer says that none of the large number of "Scotch-Irish" settlers is remembered in the names of the counties of the Tar Hee State. While I don't know what a "Scotch. Irishman" is, I do know from an examination of the records that eight of the counties Irishmen, without the kailvard b Burke, from Governor Thomas Burke, born In Galway; Harnett, from Cornelius Harnett, a member of the Continental Congress. born in Dublin: Dobbs, for Governor Arthur Dobbs, born in Carrickfergus; Rowan, for Robert Rowan, a Colonial President of the Council, also a native of Carrickfergus Montgomery, for General Richard M somery of Donegal; Moore, for Governor Maurice Mcore, a distinguished Colonial soldier: Rutherford, for General Griffith Rutherford of the Revolution, and Davidson, for William Davidson. The places of birth of the last three are not given, but their biographers say they were natives of Ireland. In addition Geston, Jackson, McDow. ell and Wayne counties, N. C., were named in honor of descendants of Irishmen.

The article also says that only one county in Maryland bears a non-English name. How about Baltimore, Carroll, Garrett, Montgomery and Talbot counties? Balti-more got its name from an Englishman, of , but he got it from Baltimore, County Longford. Talbot was named after George Longford. Talbot was named after George Talbot of Castle Rooney. County Roscommon, the founder (in 1480) of extensive Colonial estates in Maryland, called New Connaught, which, with New Munster and New Lehneter, were subdivisions of a larger territory called New Ireland, and now embraced in Harford and Ceoil counties, Maryland, and part of New Castle county. Delaware. There was no "New Ulster" in New Ireland by the way, which must make those "Scotch-Irishmen" feel sad!

and part of New Castle county, Delaware. There was no "New Uister" in New Ireland by the way, which must make those "Scotch-Irishmen" feel sad!

It seems strange also that while the searcher into county history finds French, Indian, Enclish and Dutch names in Michigan, he finds no Irish named counties. Yet I think Antrim, Clare. Roscommon and Wexford counties smark somewhat of Ireland, not to mention Barry, Calhoun, Clinton, Emmet, Jackson, Macomb and Wayne counties.

Twelve States of the Union have embalmed the name of Carroll, elexen that of Calhoun, eight that of Butler, and six that of Sullivan in the nomenclature of their counties. Carroll was the famous "Signer" Calhoun a Vice-President of the United States, the son of Patrick Calhoun of Donegal: Butler, the distinguished Major-General, one of five officers of the Revolutionary Army, all brothers, and all but one born in Ireland, and Sullivan was the famous Major-General from New Hampshire, son of John Sullivan, a County Kerry schoolmaster.

He mentions several counties called by saints' names, but missed San Patrick county. Texas, this named by a Spanishized Irishman, and it is not unlikly that Patrick county in Virginia was called after some Irishman, and it is not unlikly that Patrick county in Virginia was called after some Irishman, and it is not unlikly that Patrick county in Virginia was called after some Irishman, Donley, McKean, Fergus, Mearher, Harney, McHenry, Taney, Shannon, Sheridan, Dunn, McCarrtain, Sharkey, Walah and many others of similar prigin. In Texas you will find Callahan, Nolan, Reagan, Donley, McMullen, McLennon, Dawson, Calhoun, Cochrar, Crockett, Fannin, Gillenie, Fannin, Gillenie, Fannin, Gillenie, Fannin, Gillenie, Jackson, Jasper, McDuffle, Montsomery, Pickens, Talbot and Wayne, Ileven of these counties were called after native Irishmen who were prominent at one time or another in the Cracker State. In Kentucky there are no leasthan twenty-five counties, ten of which were named in honor of natives of the Green Isie, and fitee

Strange the county historian missed these interesting facts, while he does tell us that English names are in the majority. He is wrong there. Indian names are in the majority in the nomenclature of our counties.

M. J. O'BRIEN.

NEW YORK, January 8.

AMATEUR WIRELESS.

The Point of View of Schoolboy and Other Individual Operators. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir? Wednesday THE SUN sounded the alarm which amateur wireless operators in this and other cities have looked forward to though they have made but weak preparations to fire a shot at the gentleman from Massachusetts who had frony end introduce such a bill for the other eligible persons who comprise our New York city there are at a conservative estimate close to 1,000 amateur operators these outfits are worth a fair sum of money and have been the work of months and even years is well known to any one that know

and have been the work of months and even years is well known to any one that knows in the most indirect way the work which these amateurs perform around their individual outfits.

On the other hand, the most modern inventions which the wireless companies have on their apparatus are outgrowths from the amateurs who are giving up many hours of their time, always seeking and experimenting with this detector, this relay, and so forth. If there is any strong opposition to the bill it will be from a number of associations in this city which have gathered in these wireless amateurs just to oppose such a measure.

Instead of there being too many amateur wireless outfits in this country. I think that there are too many on the revenue cutters. A few weeks ago on an apparatus which a friend of mine owns, valued at \$300, we picked up one of the revenue cutters sending into the city here. "How's things?" began the cutter. "First rate," buzzed back the other party. Picking the cutter up we could not locate its name, but at any rate we told the operator that instead of butting in "he ought to be asleep. Haif a minute later we receive: "You go to hell, and then you will get a warm one." Pretty language! Haif of the revenue cutter-operators are "very fresh," and it is just as much their fault as that of the amateurs.

The wireless association, which comprises 2,000 members, ought to get busy and block the bill, or at least have it modified.

Electroclatic Defector.

THE BRONX, January 8,

Blessings of Paternal Government TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although the rise in prices is largely caused by the diminishing value of gold, in which they are reckoned, may it not be likely as far as commodities are concerned that the policy of repression and curtailment of lib-erty in all business enterprise by the grow-ing evil of Government interference is also

beginning to have effect?
This is especially noticeable in transportation. The stoppage of expansion of the railroads is suicidal.

I can imagine no greater or more desirable task for the Democratic party than a return to its old ideals of non-interference of Government and the joyous cutting of from State and Federal establishments of their extraneous functions. NEW YORK, January 9.

A Protest Against a Unitarian Chaplain in

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In his address on Monday before the Presbyterian Ministerial Association in Westminster Hall. Philadelphia, Dr. Worden said:

Philadelphia, Dr. Worden said:
"Dr. Chapman told me that during his recent visit to the Orient he found that missionaries who had doubts concerning the divinity of Jesus were making no headway in winning men to Christianity. Dr. Chapman decisred that such missionaries were worse than usetess, and he hoped the missionary boards would recall them from the foreign field. I think he is right."

If missionaries who are not themselves believers in the divinity of Christ are hurtful to the cause of Christianity abroad, is not the marked cause of Christianity abroad, is not the masked and continued preference of the United States Senate for a Uniterian minister for its chaptain

Senate for a Unitarian minister for its chapitalistil more damaging to the work of missions when the representatives of foreign countries are quick to see that the highest legislative body of the nation in its capital city does not accept the docrine of our Saviour's Delty? If such missionaries as were described by Dr. Worden should be recalled, should not also a petition be presented by leaders in the Church like Df. Worden and Dr. Chapman and the moderator of the General On chapman and the moderator of the Ge Assembly carnestly beaceching the Senator respect the vastly prependerating evang. Christian sentiment of our churches of all nominations, and no longer hinder and Christian southment of our characters and obstru-nominations, and no longer hinder and obstru-the great missionary enterprises undertaken the interest and name of the Lord Jerse Chr-by their strange, understir and guintul addicate ATLANTIC CRTS, N. J., January L. W. &